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Portrait of an Insincere Politician by the New York Times.

We are more or less indebted to our neighbor the Times for the interest it is manifesting in the Sun's support of Mr. Hughes for President. It seems to think that we are too enthusiastic in our approval of Mr. Hughes' attitude with regard to the main issue of the campaign. It also seems to think that he goes too far in condemning the abject weakness or the calculated hypocrisy which are the alternative explanations of Mr. Wilson's surrender to the Brotherhood bosses. At the risk of appearing ungrateful, we venture to advise our esteemed contemporary to concentrate its attention upon the subjoined remarks from its editorial columns on June 25, 1913, just after Mr. Wilson had signed the "rider" to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill which forbade his Department of Justice to employ its appropriation in prosecuting crimes by labor organizations or farmers' associations:

"Physical weakness is pitiable, but such moral weakness as the President exhibits in signing the Sundry Civil bill 'rider' arouses other feelings than those of compassion. Mr. Wilson's explanation—it is not an excuse—is a better one than we thought he could make. But that only heightens the discredit. There is natural distrust of a man who can command so adroit a pen for the defense of so bad an act."

"President Wilson weakly submits. He insists that the law shall be unequally enforced, he permits Congress to control his will and his act. . . . If the enactment of the 'rider' was a public crime he is an accomplice. Yet he assures the country that he will evade this new law which constrains him to the evasion of an old law. Seeking palliation he thus blunders into a double offense."

"President Taft denounced this legislation as vicious and vetoed it. With what stern condemnation Governor Cleveland would have resented such an invasion of his prerogative! President Wilson took himself out of the company of these honorable men."

"When during the campaign Mr. Wilson publicly accepted and preached doctrines condemned in his early teaching it was hard to maintain belief in his sincerity. By signing this vicious bill he has made it still harder."

The act of cowardice or worse here so justly characterized by the Times was Number One in the series of similar surrenders by the same politician in high office:

1. His approval of the "rider" to the Sundry Civil Appropriation act of 1913, preventing the Department of Justice from using any part of its regular annual appropriation in prosecuting crime when committed by labor unions or combinations of agricultural workers;

2. His signature of the Clayton bill, the measure intended specifically to exempt labor organizations and their individual members from prosecution for conspiracy in restraint of trade under the general provisions of the Sherman Anti-trust act;

3. The exercise of his executive authority to induce Congress to pass an act, at the dictation of the four Brotherhoods, which were impudently threatening to combine and conspire to tie up the nation's transportation systems, raising the wages of one of the most highly paid classes of labor under the false pretense of legislation to abridge the hours of labor.

The vigor with which Mr. Hughes is now pressing this foremost of issues is not pleasing to our contemporary, notwithstanding its own recorded opinions on the subject.

It was the rich assortment of such moral inadequacies, of such insincerities, of such discovered weaknesses and calculated hypocrisies, which impelled our esteemed contemporary to say to the Hon. Woodrow Wilson as recently as January 10 of last year:

"There is one idea about which President Wilson will do well to take serious thought, for it has become well rooted in this republic, and which strikes its roots deeper as the opportunity is given for a careful study of the composition, the capacity and the aims of the Democratic party. It is the idea, the belief, that on the whole the people of this country are better off, more prosperous, and have less cause for anxiety under a Republican than under a Democratic Administration."

It seems to us that the Times told

the truth on this occasion, as it told the truth about the personal character of its candidate in the acutely analytical passage previously quoted. The mystery to us and to a great many other sensible people is that our neighbor should not be not only blinking these truths of its own utterance, but actually finding fault with those who refuse to join it in the blinking process.

New York Parents Are Not Fool or Cowards.

It does not seem likely that the "League of Parents" in the Eighteenth School District represents the opinion and desire of the army of parents of New York school children. The Board of Health has approved the decision to open the schools on September 25, and there seems to be no satisfactory reason for further postponement. Parents of school children are naturally anxious, even in a measure excessively fearful at this time, but the counsel of reason is that vague apprehension should not be permitted to rule their conduct. The loss caused by further suspension of the machinery of education is not the decisive consideration, for in an actual crisis the setback in school work, though of serious consequence, would not be irreparable. But the fact seems to be that at this time the children will be actually safer in the schools and under proper surveillance than they would be at home, with the most careful but necessarily more or less inadequate domestic supervision.

That there is a risk is indisputable. That it is at least as great out of school as in it seems certain. We understand and properly appreciate the anxieties of individual parents. But, since the course adopted in each family manifestly contributes to the wisdom or folly of the general action, we counsel courage.

And in thus urging parents we entertain the conviction that in the end it will be apparent that the need of courage falls decidedly short of the measurement of heroism, of martyrdom in the common cause. The town will fare better, fewer individuals will suffer, if the schools open as scheduled and do their work under the superintendence of sensible caution without senseless fear.

Wilson and the Mexican Question.

In the current issue of the *Ladies Home Journal* an article entitled "The Mexican Question" is signed by Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States. This characteristically cryptic presentation of the Administration's attitude toward "our sister republic" ends with the following sentence: "America will honor herself and prove the validity of her own principles by treating Mexico as she would wish Mexico to treat her."

The words quoted above were written by an Executive who, from the White House, endeavored to dictate the manner and form of a Mexican election and the candidate who should be chosen; who sent a United States battle fleet to Vera Cruz and captured that city for reasons that are still problematical; who played fast and loose with an embargo on arms and ammunition to Mexico, with the result that Mexicans killed by Mexicans have been slain by American weapons; whose treatment of Mexico, in short, has caused America to dishonor herself and led the Mexicans to believe that if we Americans have any principles we don't know what they are.

Going a step further, suppose we substitute the word "Hayti" for "Mexico" in the above quotation. Has the Administration treated Hayti as it would have Hayti theoretically treat us? Does a benevolent attitude of non-interference toward a neighboring country become inoperative when that country is too small and weak to make any effort at resistance? The fundamental trouble with the Administration's shifty policy toward the Mexican Government is that it has been not only glaringly inconsistent in itself but tragically absurd when compared with our treatment of Hayti and Santo Domingo.

If President Wilson is as skillful a practical politician as some people say he is he would have refrained from signing a magazine article on the Mexican question.

Some Common Frauds in Food and Drink.

A recent report by Mr. STREET of the Connecticut Agricultural Station directs attention to some common frauds in food and drink, against which the unsuspecting public should be warned. THE SUN has adverted to a recently discovered food element called vitamins, which exists in all ordinary dietaries in abundance, but the absence of which, as in the exclusive or large use of polished rice, highly milled flour and corn meal, leads to nutrition diseases like scurvy, beriberi and pellagra. It is surprising to learn from Mr. STREET that this knowledge has already been utilized by food manufacturers, who in place of their former exploitation of phosphates as brain food and other so-called "vitalizing" ingredients in ready to serve dietary preparations now describe their special foods as "rich in vitamins." The latter has, as we learn, become a catch phrase of the advertising experts, who assert that they endow their food with superior vitalizing properties for sustaining life and promoting strength.

The truth is that all ordinary foods contain a sufficient quantity of vitamins for this purpose. Even when highly milled flour is a large part of the diet, meat, fruits and vegetables consumed with it counteract any probable deficiency in vitamins or phosphates. It is only under conditions described by VORGLER of the United States Public Health Service

among the factory workers of Spar-tanburg, S. C., who, owing to the high cost of meat, milk and eggs, are compelled to subsist chiefly on highly milled meal and flour, and who use much baking soda, which destroys the vitamins, that nutritional diseases can be attributed to their absence.

Mr. STREET also cautions against many proprietary infant foods that boast of "composition nearly identical with mother's milk." He facetiously remarks that the latter must, if these manufacturers were correct, differ materially from that of Jersey City, Battle Creek and Yonkers, Switzerland, products of which places he has examined in food mixtures. There is a more serious aspect of this question; namely, the starvation of babies upon whom the future prosperity of the country depends, and who are crippled by defective nutrition in their subsequent development. If not destroyed by "summer complaint" or scurvy, all artificial food preparations should be subjected to inspection by the Hygienic Laboratory of the United States Public Health Service, which should insist upon proper elements being guaranteed.

That our national drink is not adulterated with wood alcohol, chloral, etc., is a gratifying statement of this investigator. He warns us, however, that the food and drink law, which is intended to guarantee the public against fraud, is constantly violated by the addition of water to whiskey, which should contain 45 to 50 percent alcohol derived from grains. It may interest many members of the community to learn that out of 123 samples of bar whiskey only fifty were of full alcohol strength. This may be gratifying news to the temperance advocates, but it is a fact that the purchaser, being influenced by the effect chiefly, will usually compensate by increase of quantity for the loss in alcoholic quality.

Proper inspection may at least diminish the economic loss, already incalculably large.

A Rare Chance for Fame.

Since Congress adjourned the *Record* has appeared each day carrying its burden of "leave to print." The Government printing plant, said to be the largest in the world, has with all its mighty facilities been unable to put into type, print and bind this monstrous mass of stuff except by daily outputs for a week after adjournment.

It is worth while to call attention to the character of the matter thus put into expensive permanent form because the abuse must be stopped, or the mounting cost will make Government printing exceed the cost of maintaining such useful activities as the Bureau of Mines, Fisheries, Standards, the Geological Survey and the Public Health Office. The latest edition at hand contains an example of this abuse which is typical of its worst features. It is a report by the Hon. J. S. SISK of Oregon to some remarks by JORNSON of South Dakota concerning the activities of a claim agent. Here is a petty controversy of no possible interest to more than two or three persons spread over nine pages of the *Record*, almost as much matter as is printed in four pages of a daily newspaper. In this "speech" are found a number of such thrilling lines as this:

"ANNA HOLDEN (see class C) N. 1/2 S. E. and N. 1/2 S. W. 1/4, sec. 25 T. 28 N. R. 16 E. 100.25 Spring, 10, 1909."

What square jawed, tenacious member in the next session will earn national fame and affection by abating this nuisance?

As the Seasons Change.

Football begins this year under abnormal conditions. In one at least of the leading athletic colleges the opening of the year has been postponed because of the paralysis epidemic. While the rest of the students console themselves as they may in the academic climax: For Gomer for country—and for the dear old college? Let the boys come home, to learn the greater strategy of line bucking, end running and bombardment with drop kick and punt.

But on the whole the prospect is good. Baseball still holds the field, but the season is old, the World's Series will soon be matter of memory. Crisp October is winking at us over the horsehide sphere will in due time and the natural order give way to the prolate spheroid of pigskin.

Signal drills are under way, blackboard talks are in order, short scrums are held, varsity and scrub are tentatively selected, the "subs" on the side lines have as yet more hopes than bruises, and sooner than you can say "He kept us out of war" and "What would Hughes have done?" enough times to make one good Democratic campaign speech the football season of 1916 will be here.

The Republican party continues to receive many happy returns.

We continue to follow the line of duty dictated by the law of nations for neutral States and are firmly resolved to

DEFENCE OF THE MANN ACT.

A Lawyer Endeavors to Absolve It of Responsibility for Blackmail.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: A careful perusal of the editorial article on the Mann white slave act impels the belief that your criticisms are based on an erroneous construction of the purposes of the law. As the Congressional debates clearly show, this act had a twofold purpose, namely, the prevention of the interstate transportation of prostitutes and the prevention of the spread of disease.

The name "white slave traffic act" is a misnomer. The white slave so called is a rarity and there never has been the wholesale traffic that the title would imply. There was, however, a general shifting about of prostitutes, at which the law aimed, and which by reason of the statute has been effectively stopped.

This was a measure which the individual States could never have reached. Therefore it cannot be said that the act in any way encroaches on the prerogatives of the States. It supplements rather than impinges.

I have prosecuted many cases under this act and have found it uniformly true that courts and juries have closely to the main purpose of the law and consistently refuse to punish acts which should more properly be left to State regulation. It has been my experience further that, with the exception of rare instances, officials who are charged with the enforcement of the act always conduct the law in the most judicious manner, and the general public good and welfare of the aid of the Government to the prosecution of any case which had its origin in the disaffection or revengeful personal feeling of an individual.

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WILSON LIKE CARRANZA.

Their Methods of Dealing With the Railroads Equally Highhanded.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: Although Mr. Wilson and Mr. Carranza are organized and chaotic members of the "Get Together," "Brotherly Love" and "Me First" clubs, their interpretations of the rules and by-laws are similar, though perhaps with a difference.

In averting the strike on the American railways Mr. Wilson threatened the employers with Government control and the Government with passing a hurried and unconstitutional law that will shamefully be recorded in our statute books but never enforced.

In adjusting a strike on the Mexican railways Mr. Carranza declared that the properties were now Government controlled and that the employees were traitors who refused to operate them were traitors and would be shot.

Mr. Wilson did not carry his threat into effect, but Carranza went him one better and did actually execute a large number of the down-trodden strikers who were asking for a small piece of the pie on which he is gorging. And Mr. Wilson is trying, by his appeal to the American labor vote for reelection, to aid and abet and keep in power.

The broaching of Congress by Wilson and the wholesale execution of strikers by Carranza are not matters of official record, but they are well known facts to those who are interested enough to investigate.

Mr. Wilson is playing for the labor vote to help him continue keeping the company of Carranza. What "fuke" law get him that vote? T. J. JERSON.

LINCOLN AS HE WAS.

Later Appreciation of Him Hardly Reflects the Man.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: Does it not seem strange that at the time of the recent Lincoln birthplace memorial observances no mention was made of Lincoln's living son, Robert T. Lincoln?

Cannot some special attention be shown to Robert T. Lincoln which will prove that as a nation we do not forget that he is Lincoln's son?

It is implied too often and too much that at this later day appreciation of Lincoln is more intelligently shown by those who know him as the author of the Emancipation Proclamation than by those who know him as the author of the Emancipation Proclamation.

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DR. WILSON AS PHILOSOPHER AND DR. WILSON AS PRESIDENT.

The Democratic Darwinian Theory of Constitutional Government and What It Is Leading To.

No longer are facts and reason arbiters of executive and legislative functions of government under the present Democratic Administration. These powers of government, conferred on the President and Congress by the Constitution to enact and execute laws for the benefit of the whole people, have been abdicated and force and coercion from without their precincts have dictated that a standard day of labor shall be eight hours, with the pay of ten hours hereafter fixed by contract, for all operating employees of the great railroad systems doing an interstate commerce business.

In signing the law the President sacrificed to political expedience the American principle of arbitration of industrial disputes. He softly pleaded, if at all, in secret conference with the employees for arbitration of the dispute, but the employees shook 400,000 big voting flats at the Democratic President, candidate for reelection, and the Democratic Congress, and got what they wanted with a legal guarantee attached. There is no evidence that the President pointed to any powers which the Government could use to help the employees should strike. No power could have prevented their striking, but undoubtedly there is power which might be exercised if they struck and then undertook to interfere by unlawful means with the operation of commercial or with postal affairs. The President has turned the courts as a power which could deal with unlawful trespasses of strikers if such should arise during a strike. He did not point to the United States army, then doing nothing in Mexico and on the border, as a force to see that the mail trains were operated. It is true that the strikers were armed with clubs and stones, but they were well known facts to those who are interested enough to investigate.

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The Democratic Darwinian Theory of Constitutional Government and What It Is Leading To.

No longer are facts and reason arbiters of executive and legislative functions of government under the present Democratic Administration. These powers of government, conferred on the President and Congress by the Constitution to enact and execute laws for the benefit of the whole people, have been abdicated and force and coercion from without their precincts have dictated that a standard day of labor shall be eight hours, with the pay of ten hours hereafter fixed by contract, for all operating employees of the great railroad systems doing an interstate commerce business.

In signing the law the President sacrificed to political expedience the American principle of arbitration of industrial disputes. He softly pleaded, if at all, in secret conference with the employees for arbitration of the dispute, but the employees shook 400,000 big voting flats at the Democratic President, candidate for reelection, and the Democratic Congress, and got what they wanted with a legal guarantee attached